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UNITED STATES

QUARANTINE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

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UNITED STATES QUARANTINE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
February 24, 1893.

To Officers of the Treasury Department, Consular Officers, and others concerned:

Pursuant to the act of February 15, 1893, entitled "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," the quarantine laws in force are published. The following regulations have been made thereunder, and are hereby promulgated according to the terms of the act. Additional regulations for the government of domestic ports will be promulgated hereafter.

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM EXISTING LAWS.

[Extract from the Revised Statutes.]

SEC. 4794. There shall be purchased or erected, under the orders of the President, suitable warehouses, with wharves and inclosures, where merchandise may be unladen and deposited, from any vessel which shall be subject to a quarantine or other restraint, pursuant to the health-laws of any State, at such convenient places therein as the safety of the public revenue and the observance of such health-laws may require.

SEC. 4795. Whenever the cargo of a vessel is unladen at some other place than the port of entry or delivery under the foregoing provisions, all the articles of such cargo shall be deposited, at the risk of the parties concerned therein, in such public or other warehouses or inclosures as the collector shall designate, there to remain under the joint custody of such collector and of the owner, or master, or other person having charge of such vessel, until the same are entirely unladen or discharged, and until the articles so deposited may be safely removed without contravening such health-laws. And when such removal is allowed, the collector having charge of such articles may grant permits to the respective owners or consignees, their factors or agents, to receive all merchandise which has been entered, and the duties accruing upon which have been paid, upon the payment by them of a reasonable rate of storage; which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury for all public warehouses and inclosures.

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SEC. 4796. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, whenever a conformity to such quarantines and health laws requires it, and in respect to vessels subject thereto, to prolong the terms limited for the entry of the same, and the report or entry of their cargoes, and to vary or dispense with any other regulations applicable to such reports or entries. No part of the cargo of any vessel shall, however, in any case, be taken out or unladen therefrom, otherwise than is allowed by law, or according to the regulations hereinafter established.

SEC. 4797. Whenever, by the prevalence of any contagious or epidemic disease in or near the place by law established as the port of entry for any collection district, it becomes dangerous or inconvenient for the officers of the revenue employed therein to continue the discharge of their respective offices at such port, the Secretary of the Treasury, or, in his absence, the First Comptroller, may direct the removal of the officers of the revenue from such port to any other more convenient place, within, or as near as may be to, such collection district. And at such place such officers may exercise the same powers, and shall be liable to the same duties, according to existing circumstances, as in the port or district established by law. Public notice of any such removal shall be given as soon as may be. [See § 1776.]

SEC. 4798. In case of the prevalence of a contagious or epidemic disease at the seat of Government, the President may permit and direct the removal of any or all the public offices to such other place or places as he shall deem most safe and convenient for conducting the public business. [See § 1776.]

SEC. 4799. Whenever, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, or, in case of his death, or inability, of the senior associate justice of the Supreme Court, a contagious or epidemic sickness shall render it hazardous to hold the next stated session of the court at the seat of Government, the chief or such associate justice may issue his order to the marshal of the Supreme Court, directing him to adjourn the next session of the court to such other place as such justice deems convenient. The marshal shall thereupon adjourn the court, by making publication thereof in one or more public papers printed at the seat of Government from the time he shall receive such order until the time by law prescribed for commencing the session. The several circuit and district judges shall, respectively, under the same circumstances, have the same power, by the same means, to direct adjournments of the several circuit and district courts to some convenient place within their districts respectively. [See § 1776.]

SEC. 4800. The judge of any district court, within whose district any contagious or epidemic disease shall at any time prevail, so as, in his opinion, to endanger the lives of persons confined in the prison of such district, in pursuance of any law of the United States, may direct the marshal to cause the persons so confined to be removed to the next adjacent prison where such disease does not prevail, there to be confined until they may safely be removed back to the place of their first confinement. Such removals shall be at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 4263. The master of any vessel employed in transporting passengers between the United States and Europe is authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among the passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voy-

age. Such master shall cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean healthy state; and the owners of every such vessel so employed are required to construct the decks and all parts of the apartments so that they can be thoroughly cleansed; and also to provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. The master shall also, when the weather is such that the passengers can not be mustered on deck with their bedding, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleansed with chloride of lime or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent. And for each neglect or violation of any of the provisions of this section the master and owner of any such vessel shall be severally liable to the United States in a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered in any circuit or district court within the jurisdiction of which such vessel may arrive or from which she is about to depart, or at any place where the owner or master may be found.

[Extract from act August 1, 1888.]

Whenever any person shall trespass upon the grounds belonging to any quarantine reservation, * * * such person, trespassing, * * * shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than three hundred dollars, or be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not more than thirty days, or shall be punished by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. And it shall be the duty of the United States attorney in the district where the misdemeanor shall have been committed to take immediate cognizance of the offense, upon report made to him by any medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, or by any officer of the customs service, or by any State officer acting under authority of section five of said act.

[Extract from act March 27, 1890.]

SEC. 2. That any officer, or person acting as an officer, or agent of the United States at any quarantine station, or other person employed to aid in preventing the spread of such disease, who shall willfully violate any of the quarantine laws of the United States, * * * or any lawful order of his superior officer or officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That when any common carrier or officer, agent, or employé of any common carrier shall willfully violate any of the quarantine laws of the United States, * * * such common carrier, officer, agent, or employé shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than two years or both, in the discretion of the court.

AN ACT granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service.

[Approved, February 15, 1893.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for

any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port or place of enter any port of the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this act and with such rules and regulations of State and municipal health authorities as may be made in pursuance of, or consistent with, this act; and any such vessel which shall enter, or attempt to enter, a port of the United States in violation thereof shall forfeit to the United States a sum, to be awarded in the discretion of the court, not exceeding five thousand dollars, which shall be a lien upon said vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States. In all such proceedings the United States district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. That any vessel at any foreign port clearing for any port or place in the United States shall be required to obtain from the consul, vice-consul, or other consular officer of the United States at the port of departure, or from the medical officer where such officer has been detailed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of the said vessel, its cargo, passengers, and crew; and said consular or medical officer is required, before granting such duplicate bill of health, to be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true; and for his services in that behalf he shall be entitled to demand and receive such fees as shall by lawful regulation be allowed, to be accounted for as is required in other cases.

The President, in his discretion, is authorized to detail any medical officer of the Government to serve in the office of the consul at any foreign port for the purpose of furnishing information and making the inspection and giving the bills of health hereinbefore mentioned. Any vessel clearing and sailing from any such port without such bill of health, and entering any port of the United States, shall forfeit to the United States not more than five thousand dollars, the amount to be determined by the court, which shall be a lien on the same, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States. In all such proceedings the United States district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service shall, immediately after this act takes effect, examine the quarantine regulations of all State and municipal boards of health, and shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, coöperate with and aid State and municipal boards of health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards and in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia; and all rules and reg-

ulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury shall operate uniformly and in no manner discriminate against any port or place; and at such ports and places within the United States as have no quarantine regulations under State or municipal authority, where such regulations are, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and at such ports and places within the United States where quarantine regulations exist under the authority of the State or municipality which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and when said rules and regulations have been made they shall be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States and municipalities, where the State or municipal health authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but if the State or municipal authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations the President shall execute and enforce the same and adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such diseases, and may detail or appoint officers for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to be observed by vessels at the port of departure and on the voyage, where such vessels sail from any foreign port or place to any port or place in the United States, to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessel, her cargo, passengers, and crew; which shall be published and communicated to and enforced by the consular officers of the United States. None of the penalties herein imposed shall attach to any vessel or owner or officer thereof until a copy of this act, with the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, has been posted up in the office of the consul or other consular officer of the United States for ten days, in the port from which said vessel sailed; and the certificate of such consul or consular officer over his official signature shall be competent evidence of such posting in any court of the United States.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to perform all the duties in respect to quarantine and quarantine regulations which are provided for by this act, and to obtain information of the sanitary condition of foreign ports and places from which contagious and infectious diseases are or may be imported into the United States, and to this end the consular officer of the United States at such ports and places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury weekly reports of the sanitary condition of the ports and places at which they are respectively stationed, according to such forms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall also obtain, through all sources accessible, including State and munici-

pal sanitary authorities throughout the United States, weekly reports of the sanitary condition of ports and places within the United States, and shall prepare, publish, and transmit to collectors of customs and to State and municipal health officers and other sanitarians weekly abstracts of the consular sanitary reports and other pertinent information received by him, and shall also, as far as he may be able, by means of the voluntary coöperation of State and municipal authorities, of public associations, and private persons, procure information relating to the climatic and other conditions affecting the public health, and shall make an annual report of his operations to Congress, with such recommendations as he may deem important to the public interests.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time issue to the consular officers of the United States and to the medical officers serving at any foreign port, and otherwise make publicly known, the rules and regulations made by him, to be used and complied with by vessels in foreign ports, for securing the best sanitary condition of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers, and crew, before their departure for any port in the United States, and in the course of the voyage; and all such other rules and regulations as shall be observed in the inspection of the same on the arrival thereof at any quarantine station at the port of destination, and for the disinfection and isolation of the same, and the treatment of cargo and persons on board, so as to prevent the introduction of cholera, yellow fever, or other contagious or infectious diseases; and it shall not be lawful for any vessel to enter said port to discharge its cargo, or land its passengers, except upon a certificate of the health officer at such quarantine station certifying that said rules and regulations have in all respects been observed and complied with, as well on his part as on the part of the said vessel and its master, in respect to the same and to its cargo, passengers, and crew; and the master of every such vessel shall produce and deliver to the collector of customs at said port of entry, together with the other papers of the vessel, the said bills of health required to be obtained at the port of departure and the certificate herein required to be obtained from the health officer at the port of entry; and that the bills of health herein prescribed shall be considered as part of the ship's papers, and when duly certified to by the proper consular officer or other officer of the United States, over his official signature and seal, shall be accepted as evidence of the statements therein contained in any court of the United States.

SEC. 6. That on the arrival of an infected vessel at any port no provided with proper facilities for treatment of the same, the Secretary of the Treasury may remand said vessel, at its own expense, to the nearest national or other quarantine station, where accommodations and appliances are provided for the necessary disinfection and treatment of the vessel, passengers, and cargo; and after treatment of any infected vessel at a national quarantine station, and after certificate shall have been given by the United States quarantine officer at said station that the vessel, cargo, and passengers are each and all free from infectious disease, or danger of conveying the same, said vessel shall be admitted to entry to any port of the United States named within the certificate. But at any ports where sufficient quarantine provision has been made by State or local authorities the Secretary of the Treasury may direct vessels bound for said ports to undergo quarantine at said State or local station.

SEC. 7. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of the existence of cholera or other infectious or contagious diseases in a foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense this danger is so increased by the introduction of the same into the United States, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of the public health, the President shall have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 8. That whenever the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus at a State quarantine station, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to receive them and to pay a reasonable compensation to the State for their use, if in his opinion they are necessary to the United States.

SEC. 9. That the act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States, and to establish a national board of health," approved March 3, 1879, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to obtain possession of any property, furniture, books, paper, or records belonging to the United States which are not in the possession of an officer of the United States under the Treasury Department which were formerly in the use of the National Board of Health or any officer or employé thereof.

REGULATIONS.

ART. I. Masters of vessels about to depart from any foreign port for a port in the United States must procure from the United States consular or medical officer at such port of departure a bill of health.

Preliminary to the issue of such document the vessel shall be inspected by the consular or medical officer. This inspection will be required of all vessels about to depart from any infected port. Said inspection will also be required of *all vessels carrying passengers* from European, Asiatic, African, South American, Central American, Mexican, and West Indian ports.

Vessels engaged in the carrying trade on the North American coast or inland waters shall be exempt from the rules regarding inspection at ports of departure so long as the said port shall remain free from infection.

The following form for bill of health is hereby prescribed:

(FORM NO. ——.)

United States bill of health.

Name of vessel, ——. Nationality, ——. Rig, ——.
Tonnage, gross, ——. Net, ——. Iron or wood, ——.
Number of compartments, ——. For cargo, ——. For passengers, ——.
For crew, ——.
Name of captain, ——.
Name of medical officer, ——.

No. officers, ———. No. stewards, ———. No. seamen, ——
No. petty officers, ———. No. stewardesses, ———.
No. passengers, first cabin, ———. No. firemen, ———.
No. passengers, second cabin, ——. No. waiters, ———. No. unclassified, —
No. passengers, steerage, ———.
Total number of persons on board, ———.

Port of departure, ———.
Sickness last voyage, No. ———. Character, ———.
Where last from, ———.
This vessel is engaged in ——— trade, and plies between ——— and ———.
Sanitary condition of vessel, ———.
Source and potability of water supply present voyage, ———.
Source and sanitary condition of food supply present voyage, ———.
Nature of cargo, ———.
Sanitary history and condition of cargo, ———.
Sanitary history and condition of officers and crew, ———.
Sanitary condition of passengers and their effects:
First cabin, ———.
Second cabin, ———.
Steerage, ———.
Sufficiency of ventilation, ———.
Air space, ———. (Steerage and crew) ———.
Prevailing diseases at port and in surrounding country, ———.
Number of cases (if any) and deaths (if any) from the following diseases during th past two weeks, ———.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Yellow fever		
Asiatic cholera or cholerine		
Plague		
Smallpox		
Typhus fever		

Any conditions affecting the public health existing in the ports of departure to here stated.

I certify that the vessel has complied with the rules and regulations made under act of February 15, 1893, and that the vessel leaves this port bound for ———, Uni States of America, via ———.
Given under my hand and seal this —— day of ———, 189–.
[L. S.] ——— ———,
United States Consu
[L. S.] ——— ———,
Surgeon, United States Marine-Hospital Servic

(FORM NO. ——.)

Certificate of disinfection.

This certificate when given shall be considered part of the bill of health.

I hereby certify that I have this day personally supervised the disinfection of steamship ———, about to clear for the port of ———; and that the vessel and things on board requiring it have been disinfected inaccordance with the regulat of the Secretary of the Treasury.

——— ———

Infected port. Definition.

ART. II. Within the meaning of these regulations an fected port is a port where a contagious or infectious dise has been communicated to one person, or more than one, through medium of an infected person, personal effects, or otherwise. A p

is not considered infected when a single case, or a small number of cases, has been imported and the disease has not been communicated to others.

Inspection before departure.

ART. III. The inspection shall be made within six hours immediately preceding the departure, if practicable, and will be conducted as follows:

The inspector will first muster the officers, the crew, and will cause all the passengers, both cabin and steerage, to pass before him in review, and shall by tally count them, and verify the number as stated upon the ship's crew and passenger lists. (The inspector may refuse a bill of health if there are any alien passengers suffering from contagious disease or liable to death during the voyage. The inspector will then proceed to make a careful inspection of all parts of the vessel, and in case the quarters provided for passengers or crew shall be deemed inadequate, or in an uncleanly or unhealthy condition, the bill of health shall be withheld until the inspector is satisfied that the conditions have been removed. In case disinfection is required, disinfection shall be performed under the supervision of the inspector, according to the following regulations for disinfecting vessels, and a certificate of disinfection will accompany or be attached to the bill of health.

The inspector shall also inspect the food supply, and satisfy himself of the potability of the water intended to be served on board the vessel. In certifying the sanitary condition of the cargo, the inspector will decline to certify linen, personal effects, or bedding suspected of being infected. Clothing used by persons who have died of cholera, "cholerine," typhus fever, plague, yellow fever, or smallpox, should not be received on board.

Rules applicable to all vessels.

ART. IV. Vessels prior to taking on cargo and passengers for any port in the United States shall be mechanically clean in all parts. Special attention must be paid to cleanliness and dryness of hold, forecastle, and steerage. The bilges and limbers must be clean, free from deposit, and without offensive odor, and disinfection of the vessel may be required if considered necessary by the consular or medical officer.

Should any contagious or infectious disease have occurred during the previous voyage, the vessel shall be disinfected by the consular or medical officer on board, in accordance with rules hereinafter to be prescribed.

The air space and ventilation must conform to the following extracts from the Revised Statutes:

SEC. 4257. Every such vessel so employed in transporting passengers between the United States and Europe, and having space according to law for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify each apartment occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part and the other in the forward part of the apartment, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air. Such ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartments to be purified, namely: If the apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers the capacity of each such ventilator shall be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments. All such ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches

above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction. If it appears from the report to be made and approved, as provided in section forty two hundred and seventy-two, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

ART. V. The disinfection of iron vessels shall be as follows:

The disinfection of iron vessels.

1. *Holds.*—After mechanical cleansing the hold to be thoroughly washed with an acid solution of bichloride of mercury 1 to 800 (mercury 1 part, hydrochloric acid 2 parts, water 800 parts), applied to all surfaces by means of a hose. If danger is apprehended from the poisonous effects of the mercury deposited on the surfaces it can be subsequently washed down with clean water.

2. *Steerage.*—The same treatment should be given the steerage as the hold, but when there are steam pipes provided for each compartment (for the prevention of fire), steam disinfection of the steerage should be practiced. The temperature in all parts of the compartments to be not less than 100° C.

3. *The forecastle or apartment for crew.*—After mechanical cleansing the application of bichloride of mercury in the manner heretofore prescribed, or steam disinfection, if facilities are provided for the same.

4. *Officers' quarters, cabin, staterooms, etc.*—All compartments thereof to receive the same treatment coming under the same conditions as heretofore specified, with the following exceptions: The decorative and metal work in cabin, saloons, etc., should, after mechanical cleansing, have an application made of 2 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid, applied by means of a brush or cloths. After remaining for two hours wipe off with dry cloths.

Rules applicable to wooden vessels.

ART. VI. 1. In all wooden vessels coming from a port or place south of latitude 23° 30′ north, or which may have been exposed to the infection of yellow fever, the mechanical cleansing must be most thorough; the bilges, limbers, frame spaces, floor spaces, etc., must be clean, free from mud, chips, sawdust, and pieces of dunnage. The hold must be dry, free from rotten wood, and the air streaks must be sufficient in number and open for ventilation.

2. Water in tanks or hard close-grained rock is recommended for ballast.

3. Earth, sand, loam, or soft porous rock should not be used for ballast where hard rock or other suitable material can be obtained.

4. The disinfection is to be accomplished by—

First. Fumigation by sulphur dioxide 10 per cent strength, forty-eight to seventy two hours' exposure; or

Second. Flushing or washing with acid solution of bichloride mercury (1 to 800). The bilges to be first flushed with sea water, pumped out, and then treated with acid solution of bichloride of mercury in large quantity, and allowed to remain in long contact. Cabins, forecastle, and other apartments to be thoroughly washed with bichloride solution, and all clothing, bedding, curtains, etc., to be subjected to moist steam disinfection for thirty minutes at 102° to 105° C.

Cargo.

ART. VII. The following rules regarding cargo should be observed:

1. Certain articles of merchandise, or personal effects and bedding coming from a district known to be infected, or as to the origin of which no positive evidence can be obtained, and which the consular

or medical officer has reason to believe are infected, should be subjected to disinfection prior to shipment by the processes prescribed for articles according to their class, and secondhand upholstered furniture, feather beds, pillows, and down quilts should not be shipped.*

2. During the existence of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus fever, or plague in any port or place, all rags, old jute, old gunny gathered in such port or place should not be shipped during the prevalence of such epidemic, and for thirty days after the port or place shall be officially declared free from epidemic disease.

3. New merchandise in general may be accepted for shipment without question; and articles of new merchandise, textile fabrics, and the like, which have been packed or prepared for shipment in an infected port or place with a special view to protect the same from moisture incident to the voyage, may also be accepted and be exempted from disinfection.

4. All rags and all textile fabrics used in the manufacture of paper, collected or packed in any foreign port or place, must, prior to shipment to the United States, be subjected to disinfection by one of the following methods:

First. Boiling in water for not less than thirty minutes, all rags to be unbaled for this purpose.

Second. Exposure to steam for not less than thirty minutes, the steam to be of a temperature not less than 100° C. (212° F.) nor greater than 115° C. (239° F.).

Third. Exposure for not less than six hours to sulphurous acid gas, made by burning not less than 3 pounds of roll sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space.

Fourth. Exposure for not less than six hours to an atmosphere containing 3 per cent of sulphurous-acid gas liberated from its liquid state (liquid sulphur dioxide).

In methods No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, the rags must be well scattered upon racks, or so arranged that they can from time to time be turned in such a manner that all shall be exposed to the steam or gas.

In methods No. 3 and No. 4, the exposure to gas must be conducted in a closed apartment where the rags do not at any time occupy more than 50 per cent of the total cubic space, and the exposure to date from the complete combustion of all the sulphur.

5. The following articles—feathers for bedding, human hair unmanufactured, curled hair, wools, camel's hair, goat hair, wool on skins, fur on skins, fur for hatters' use, alpaca, hides, skins without wool, hide clippings, goat and sheep skins, gathered in districts where quarantinable diseases prevail, and which have not been disinfected prior to baling or packing—must be treated by one of the following methods:

First. By the application of a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid, all parts of the material to be saturated.

Second. By exposure to sulphur dioxide, 6 per cent strength, from eight to ten hours, all articles to be unbaled and spread on racks.

6. Articles such as gelatine, glue, glue stock, fish glue, fish bladders, fishskins, sausage casings, bladders, dried blood, rennets raw or dried, not packed in close cases, and having been in any way liable to infec-

* Food products, such as macaroni, vermicelli, vegetables in their natural state, fruit, fresh or dried, unsalted meats or meat products, dressed poultry, butter, milk, cheese, butterine, egg albumen, and the like, coming from a cholera-infected locality, should not be shipped. No method is known by which these articles can be disinfected.

tion in the process of preparation, gathering, or shipment, shoul
spread on racks and exposed to sulphur dioxide, in 6 per cent stren
from eight to ten hours.

7. The coverings of crude sugar, glucose, and coffee shipped fro
infected port or place should be disinfected without breaking bulk
exposure to sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent in strength, for a perio
twelve hours.

Officers and crew. ART. VIII. 1. In an infected port, the crew should re
on board the vessel during her stay.

2. Should it become necessary in an infected port to ship new
to complete the crew, such men should be examined by the consul
medical officer, and required to prove to his satisfaction that they
not within ten days previous been exposed to any quarantinable dis
In case of the prevalence of smallpox, all members of the crew sha
vaccinated, unless they can show to the consular or medical offic
satisfactory scar of recent vaccination. The dunnage and pers
wear of the crew should be disinfected by steam* at 102° C. for th
minutes prior to each voyage.

Passengers. ART. IX. Passengers for purposes of these regulat
are divided into two classes—cabin and steerage.

3. In an infected port, bedding, mattresses, bed sacks, and blar
used by the crew should be disinfected by exposure to steam at 10
for thirty minutes.

1. Prior to sailing from ports infected with cholera, each passe
of the cabin class should produce satisfactory evidence as to his e
place of abode during the four days immediately preceding emba
tion, and if it appears that he or his baggage has been exposed to
tagion, said passenger should be detained such length of time as
be deemed necessary by the inspecting officer, and the baggage sh
be disinfected.

When practicable passengers should not ship from infected pc
but in cases where it is impracticable to do otherwise, the hand
gage of steerage passengers will be limited to necessary article
apparel and bedding, and must be disinfected by steam at 102
for thirty minutes. Boots, shoes, hats, caps, gloves, and articl
leather which are injured by heat should be disinfected by submer
in a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid, or in a bichloride of
cury solution (1 to 800).

2. Steerage passengers, namely, those occupying apartments o
than first or second cabin, from any port or place where cholera ma
prevailing should be detained five days under medical observatic
specially designated barracks or houses set aside for their exclusive
Pure water and wholesome food of a character satisfactory to the m
cal officer should be supplied to persons so detained. Steerage
sengers should be bathed immediately upon the commencement of
four days' observation, and provided with disinfected clothing.
clothing removed should be disinfected by exposure to steam at 10
for thirty minutes.

3. Should cholera break out in the barracks or houses in which
passengers are undergoing the five days' observation, no passenger
said houses or barracks should embark until seven days or longer
the conclusion of the last case, and not until such measures have
taken as insures freedom from contagion of the remainder.

* Boots and shoes, rubber goods, etc., which are injured by steam should be
fected by 2 per cent carbolic acid solution, the articles to be fully submerged.

The rules prescribed for the disinfection of the baggage and personal effects of passengers and crew coming from cholera-infected ports should also be observed with regard to passengers and crew coming from ports and places where plague, yellow fever, typhus fever, or smallpox are prevailing in an epidemic form.

Passengers and crews, merchandise, and baggage prior to shipment at a noninfected port, but coming from an infected locality, should be subject to the same restrictions as are imposed in an infected port.

Rules to be observed on the voyage.

ART. X. The master of the vessel should cause the following rules (substantially as recommended by the International Sanitary Conference of Rome, 1885) to be observed during the voyage:

R. S. 4263.

The soiled body linen of passengers and crew suffering from infectious disease should be washed at once, after immersion in boiling water or in a disinfecting solution.

The water-closets should be washed and disinfected twice a day.

Rigorous cleanliness and active ventilation should be maintained during the voyage on board all ships, but especially those from infected ports.

1. An inspection of the vessel, including the steerage, should be made by the ship's physician once each day.

2. Should cholera (or cholerine), yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox, or plague appear on board a ship while at sea, those who first show symptoms of these diseases will be immediately sent to the hospital; the ship's physician will then immediately notify the captain, and all of the effects liable to convey infection, which have been in use, will be destroyed or disinfected.

3. The compartments occupied by those who fall sick should be disinfected, and, as far as possible, the compartments thus disinfected should remain freely exposed to the air and unoccupied, and should not be occupied by any passengers in health for the remainder of the voyage. If the vessel is an iron steamer and the compartments suitable, the entire compartment should be disinfected by steam, when it may again be occupied. The articles liable to convey infection remaining in the compartments should be left undisturbed. After disinfection of the compartments the bedding and clothing can be removed and dried.

4. Patients in hospitals should be isolated.

5. The hospital should be disinfected in the manner hereinbefore prescribed as soon as it becomes vacant.

6. The dead should be enveloped in a sheet saturated with one of the strong disinfecting solutions, without previous washing of the body, and at once placed in a coffin hermetically sealed, or buried at sea.

7. A clinical record should be kept by the ship surgeon of all cases of sickness in hospital, and delivered to the quarantine officer at the port of arrival on demand.

Under the foregoing paragraphs, disinfecting solutions are limited to the following—Strong: acid solution of bichloride of mercury (1 to 500). A 1 to 20 solution of pure carbolic acid. Weak: acid solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 1,000. Carbolic acid, 1 to 40.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL QUARANTINES.

ART. XI. At United States ports where there is neither national nor local quarantine, vessels will not be admitted to entry until the collector

of customs shall be satisfied that the vessel may be admitted without danger to the public health; and in case the said vessel shall be found to have quarantinable disease on board, or to have had such disease on board during the voyage, the collector of customs at such port may remand such vessel to the nearest national or other quarantine station where proper accommodations and appliances are provided, there to undergo purification and disinfection according to the regulations governing national quarantines.

1. Quarantine will be maintained at South Atlantic and Gulf quarantine stations from May 1 to November 1, and at Dry Tortugas from April 15 to November 15.

Boarding and inspection stations will be maintained throughout the year.

2. Quarantinable diseases are cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, plague, and typhus fever.

3. Vessels shall be inspected, without avoidable delay, between sunrise and sunset.

4. The quarantine officer shall at once demand from the master the prescribed bill of health. Should the vessel have no bill of health, she shall be detained and the fact reported at once to the collector of customs.

5. In making an inspection of a vessel, the bill of health, ship's log, and crew and passenger lists and manifests shall be examined, together with clinical record of all cases treated in hospital during the voyage. The crew and passengers shall be mustered, according to the lists, and any discrepancies found investigated.

6. Vessels arriving at any national quarantine station having quarantinable diseases on board, or having had cases during the voyage, or at port of departure, shall be placed in quarantine. After certificate of discharge shall have been given by the United States quarantine officer at said station, the vessel shall be admitted to entry under section 6 of act of February 15, 1893.

7. Pilots bringing infected vessels will be detained in quarantine a sufficient time to cover the period of incubation of the disease for which the vessel is quarantined, or if, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, such pilots have been exposed to infection. The dunnage of pilots shall be disinfected when necessary.

8. Prior to the discharge of ballast, or removal of suspected dunnage, a preliminary fumigation or disinfection may be required in the discretion of the quarantine officer, which shall be done by the quarantine employés only.

9. In cholera-infected vessels the water supply must be changed without delay, and the casks disinfected by steam or a 10 per cent solution of permanganate of potash, and thoroughly washed with pure water.

10. All persons on vessels detained on account of smallpox who have been exposed to the contagion will be immediately vaccinated.

11. After mechanical cleaning, discharge of ballast, or shifting of cargo, the vessel shall be disinfected by sulphur dioxide, not less than 10 per cent volume, twenty-four to forty-eight hours' exposure, followed by a washing with acid solution of bichloride of mercury (1 to 800).

12. Discharge of ballast and disinfection of the hold of a vessel will generally be unnecessary when the vessel is detained on account of smallpox.

13. In a wooden vessel fumigation should precede the washing with bichloride; apartments above decks to be closed twenty-four hours, and below decks from forty-eight to seventy-two (the time necessary to allow the sulphur dioxide to penetrate all dead spaces and rotten wood).

14. Objects of polished metal should be removed before fumigation of any compartment.

15. Mattresses, bedding, clothing, dunnage, and textile fabrics* should be exposed to steam at a temperature of 102° C. for a period of thirty minutes after such temperature is reached.

16. Articles which can not be disinfected will be destroyed.

17. The detention of vessels for cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, and typhus fever shall cover the period of incubation of the disease, the time of detention to commence from the date of last exposure. Yellow fever, not less than five days; typhus fever, not less than twenty days; smallpox, except in cases of successful vaccination, not less than fourteen days; cholera, not less than five days.

18. Steam vessels from suspected or infected ports where yellow fever prevails may be allowed to enter any ports north of Baltimore, Md., after five days from date of departure from such port, without disinfection or detention, unless in bad sanitary condition, or with bad sanitary history.† In either case they will be detained in quarantine five days after disinfection. This regulation to apply to the North Atlantic coast only.

19. A vessel calling for orders, supplies, or coal only may be allowed to proceed, unless there is a quarantinable disease on board at the time, or such disease has been on board at ports en route, or at ports of departure, and when she is believed to be infected, in which case coal or supplies by barge can be towed to her, and she can take the coal or supplies from the barge with her own crew; but the local health officer at the port shall allow no person or dunnage from such vessel to go ashore.

20. Passengers on ships detained at quarantine shall be removed therefrom as soon after arrival as possible.

Passengers and crews detained at any national quarantine will be subject to rules and regulations promulgated from time to time by the Supervising Surgeon General for their government.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SANITARY REPORTS.

ART. XII. United States consular officers in foreign ports are required by law (and State and municipal health officers and registrars of vital statistics are requested) to furnish this Department with weekly reports of the sanitary condition of the ports or places where they

*Articles of rubber, leather, skins, celluloid, hats, and gutta-percha buttons, etc., are destroyed by this process, and should be disinfected by immersion in bichloride solution (1 to 800) or 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid, the articles to be wholly submerged.

†The following circumstances are among those which shall constitute bad sanitary history for a vessel within the meaning of this paragraph: Sailing from a badly infected port; lying in a badly infected locality of any infected port; lying long in a harbor and having much communication with shore of an infected port; shipping men from shore in an infected port. Such men should not be allowed to leave the vessel save under the same conditions as passengers, or even more rigorous ones, as their dunnage may be exceedingly dangerous. If shipped from any other vessel without going ashore, save to consul's office, the condition of the vessel which they left is to be considered only.

may be respectively stationed, in order that the Secretary of the Treasury may comply with the law requiring the publication of weekly abstracts of the aforesaid reports. Public associations and private persons also are informed that their communications in regard to matters of public health will receive such attention as the subject-matter seems to warrant. Consular reports will be made to the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner prescribed in the following paragraphs of the Consular Regulations, subject to the modifications of the act of February 15, 1893:

"Par. 333. Section 2 of an act entitled 'An act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, approved April 29, 1878,' provides:

"'That whenever any infectious or contagious disease shall appear in any foreign port or country, and whenever any vessel shall leave any passengers coming from any infected foreign port, or having on board goods or passengers coming from any place or district infected with cholera or yellow fever, shall leave any foreign port, bound for any port in the United States, the consular officer or other representative of the United States at or nearest such foreign port, shall immediately give information thereof to the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine-Hospital Service, and shall report to him the name, the date of departure, and the port of destination in the United States, and the consular officers of the United States shall make weekly reports to him of the sanitary condition of the ports at which they are respectively stationed.'

"334. The object of the foregoing section of the law is to secure timely advice of the outbreak of cholera and yellow fever, and of the probable transportation of the poisons of these preventable diseases in vessels bound for the United States, and consular officers for the United States are directed to put themselves into communication with the health authorities of their respective stations, and from the information obtained from such authorities, or from other reliable sources where no regularly constituted health authorities exist, to prepare and transmit by the mails to the Department of State, for the information of the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, on forms prescribed by the Department, weekly reports of the appearance, progress, or termination of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, plague, or typhus fever occurring in their respective localities, and are further instructed to include in said reports information in relation to the prevalence of other preventable diseases, as diphtheria, enteric and scarlet fevers, etc., the prevailing disease or diseases in port, if any, and, when practicable, the annual death rate per one thousand of the population as shown by the official record of deaths for the week reported. Special interest should be taken in the healthfulness of vessels, reporting those arriving from or departing to the United States in a bad sanitary condition, also reporting the facts of any serious sickness or unhealthiness of seamen in port, or of crews arriving from or departing to the United States.

"335. In the event of the outbreak of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, or Asiatic plague, or other contagious disease in epidemic form, the Department must immediately be advised by cable or telegraph of such outbreak, using such abbreviation as the Department may from time to time direct."

The following cipher and abbreviations should be used:

"Cholera," meaning cholera has appeared.

"Yellow," meaning yellow fever has appeared.

The name of a country, meaning that the disease has made its appearance at several places in the country named.

The name of a vessel, meaning that the vessel named has departed from the place whence the dispatch is sent, bound for a port in the United States.

"Poison," meaning that the vessel referred to, though leaving a then healthy port, has on board passengers or goods (baggage) coming from a district infected with cholera or yellow fever.

When cholera or yellow fever has appeared at several places in a country, name the country only, after the word "cholera" or "yellow," as the case may be. If it has appeared at the place only from which the dispatch is sent, do not repeat the name of that place in the body of the dispatch, but if at any other particular place, name it.

In a dispatch announcing the departure of a vessel to a port in the United States, the port of departure will be understood to be the place from which the dispatch is sent; hence the name of the port of departure need not be repeated. In the body of a dispatch the name of the vessel should be given first; second, the name of the country, when applicable; third, the day of departure, omitting the day of the month and of the year, as they will be understood without saying; fourth, the name of the port of destination (the importance of observing this order will appear obvious when it is understood that many vessels bear the name of ports in the United States); fifth, the name of the disease, "cholera" or "yellow," as the case may be, should be given, provided the Department has not been already advised of the outbreak of the disease. When advice has once been given of the appearance of cholera or yellow fever at a certain port, the name of the disease need not be repeated in dispatches announcing the subsequent departure of vessels from that port.

When the name of a vessel is given without stating whether it is a steamer or sailing vessel, it will be understood to be a steamer; if the vessel is a sailing vessel, its proper designation should be prefixed. The sender of the dispatch should sign his last name only.

ART. XIII. The inspector will preserve in his office a record of each inspection so made. A copy of these reports will be forwarded weekly to the Supervising Surgeon-General.

In addition to the duties already prescribed, the medical officer when detailed under the act shall furnish such reports as he may be directed to furnish from time to time by the Supervising Surgeon-General.

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